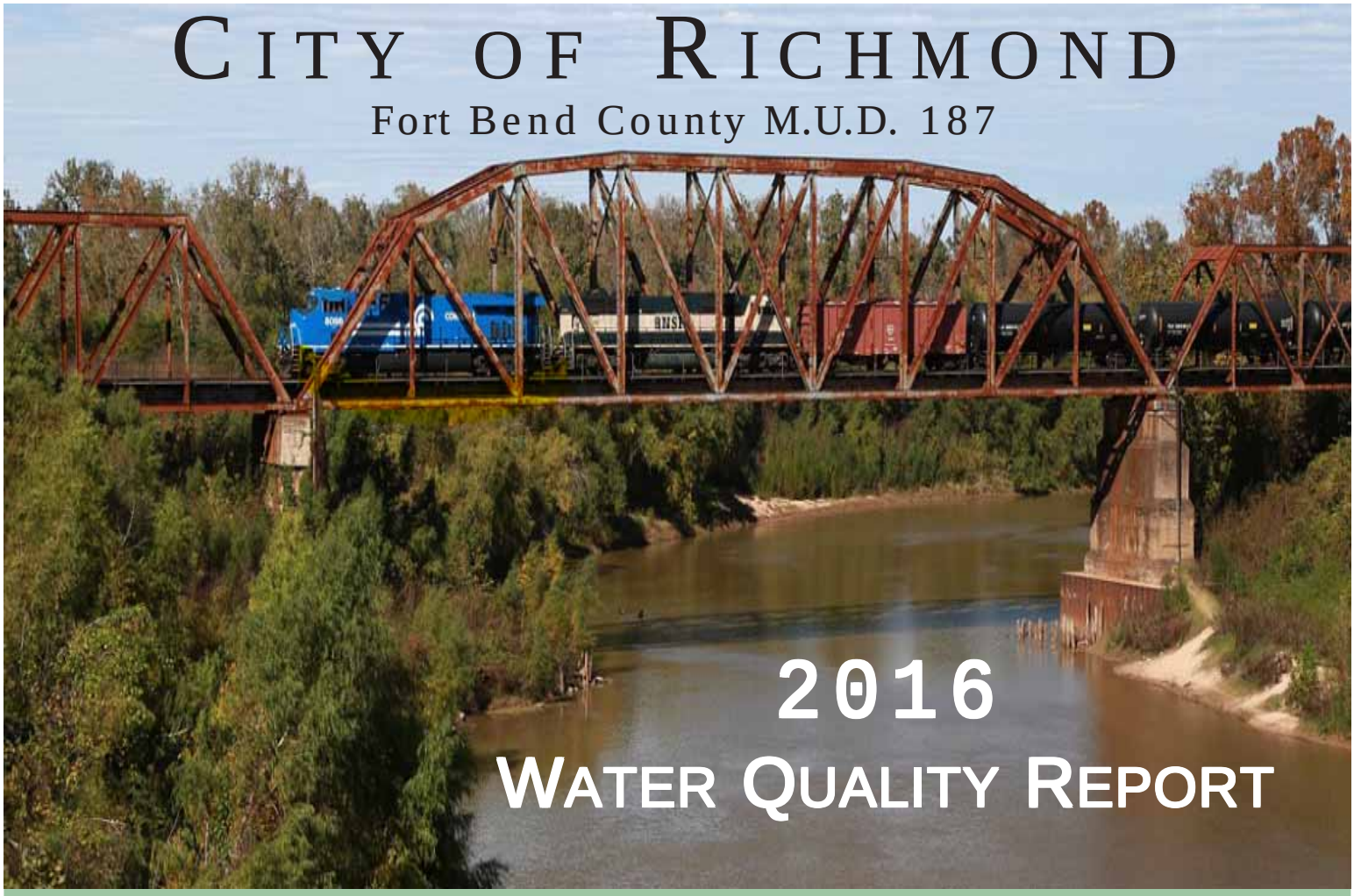
City of Richmond

Fort Bend County M.U.D. 187



2016 Water Quality Report

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements.

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent EPA required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

Your Water Quality

The TCEQ is responsible for overseeing the State's environmental areas, which includes the City of Richmond's water quality. The TCEQ collects and analyzes samples for metals, minerals, volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, chlorine by-product compounds and radiological compounds. The TCEQ has rated Richmond as having a "Superior" water system, their highest rating.

About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water.

Information

Board meetings are held at Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP located at 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2400 in Houston on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 12:30 p.m.

To learn more about future public meetings concerning your drinking water, or to request to schedule one, please call us at 281-342-0559.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from the City of Richmond. It comes from the Gulf Coast Aquifer.

Water Loss Audit Information

The Texas Water Development Board requires the Fort Bend County M.U.D. 187 to do a water loss audit every year for the time period of January - December 2016. The district water system lost an estimated 3,145,559 gallons out of 111,239,818 gallons pumped. This is 3% of the water pumped. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Scott Fajkus, Utilities Coordinator at (281) 342-0559

2016 M.U.D 187 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

LEAD and COPPER

Definitions: **Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.04	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2016	0	15	1.0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Free	2016	1.59 mg/l	0.72 mg/l	2.12 mg/l	4 mg/l	4 mg/l	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2016	3	2.5 - 2.6	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2016	0.185	0.181 - 0.185	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	0.2	0.24 - 0.33	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	0.08	0 - 0.08	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED FROM CITY OF RICHMOND

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes **(TTHM)**	2016	2	0 - 5.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2016	3	2.5 - 2.6	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2016	0.185	0.181 - 0.185	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	0.2	0.24 - 0.33	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	0.08	0 - 0.08	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2016	10	0 - 5.5	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2016	3	3 -4.6	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2016	2	1.9 -1.9	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

DEFINITIONS

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCL:
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG:
The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL:
The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Avg:
Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm:
Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb:
Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na:
not applicable.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU
Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL
million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L
picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm
part per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb
parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

ppt
parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq
parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and person with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Scott Fajkus, Utilities Coordinator at (281) 342-0559.

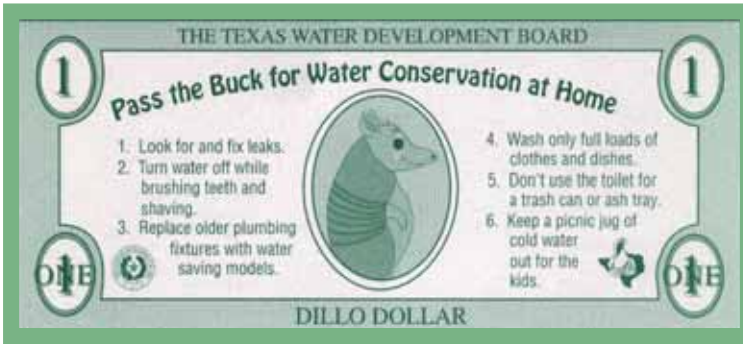
For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following link: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources and sourcewater assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following link: http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status
City of Richmond TX0790023	GW	Active

Secondary Contaminants

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not cause for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.



City of Richmond
402 Morton Street
Richmond, Texas 77469

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

-MICROBIAL contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

-INORGANIC contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

-PESTICIDES and **HERBICIDES**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

-ORGANIC CHEMICAL contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

-RADIOACTIVE contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel.

(281) 342-0559

-para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.